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the peace congresses have been dealing for many years, is a very important one. If all war loans could be forbidden war would be practically at an end under present-day conditions.

The influence of the Congress has been widely extended throughout the country, since its close, by numerous articles in the weekly journals, like the *Independent*, the *Outlook*, the *Sunday-School Times*, the *Woman's Journal*, the *Christian Endeavor World*, etc., and by addresses, before many organizations, by persons who attended the Congress. The Congress has in fact become the talk of the nation.

Mr. Bryce, the British Ambassador, was only able to be present at the dinner on Wednesday evening. In the course of his after-dinner remarks he said there were three things that could be done to prevent nations from getting the fighting fever into the brain: first, the reduction of the pride which nations take in great armaments; second, the conclusion of general arbitration treaties as wide in scope as possible; and third, to educate the masses and bring home to every citizen the sense of his own responsibility for the removal of this oldest evil of humanity.

The Congress received a cable message from Dr. Quidde of Munich, expressing the hope that a large delegation of Americans would attend the sixteenth International Peace Congress at Munich.

Too much gratitude cannot be felt toward the various New York committees for the unremitting and exhausting labors cheerfully performed by them to make the Congress a success. From Prof. S. T. Dutton and Robert E. Ely, chairman and secretary of the Executive Committee, through the long list of committees, the New York men and women who worked on the committees did service beyond praise, and it was the efforts of these courageous and self-sacrificing friends of the cause, as much as anything in the "spirit of the times," which made the Convention the greatest peace demonstration yet recorded. A bureau of young men of the New York press, created at the last moment, did service of the highest order in distributing the accounts of the Congress to the various papers of the country, and it was certainly owing in large measure to their industry and loyalty that the reports of the meetings were so full and fair, both in the great dailies of New York and elsewhere.

The proceedings of the Congress went forward so rapidly that there was little time for social amenities. A reception with luncheon was given to the delegates at noon on Monday by the City Club, at which the guests came in such unexpected multitudes that the hosts were almost at their wits' end to take care of them. On Tuesday the Barnard Club gave a reception, and on Wednesday there was a similar function at the rooms of the Metropolitan Club, at which only specially invited guests were present. On Thursday evening, after the Congress closed, Mr. Carnegie gave a dinner at his home to the foreign guests, at which about fifty persons, including nearly forty Americans, sat down at the tables. The evening was a most delightful one, and Mr. Carnegie was in the happiest frame of mind over the outcome of the great Congress to whose success everybody felt that he had contributed so much.

## Annual Meeting of the American Peace Society.

The Seventy-Ninth Annual Business Meeting of the American Peace Society will be held at the Society's rooms, 31 Beacon Street, Boston, Saturday, May 18, at 2 o'clock P. M.

The annual dinner will be given the evening of the same day, at 6.30 o'clock, at the Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street. The speakers will be Hon. John Barrett, former Minister to Colombia and now Director of the International Bureau of the American Republics; Rt. Rev. William F. Mallalieu, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Hon. Samuel J. Barrows, ex-Member of Congress and Member of the Interparliamentary Union; and probably also Prof. Francis G. Peabody of Harvard.

The tickets for the dinner will be one dollar each, and should be applied for at once to the Secretary.

## Editorial Notes.

The Legislature of the Province of Ontario, Canada, has unanimously adopted the following resolution, which was prepared by Dr. Courtice, secretary of the Canadian Peace Society, introduced into the parliament by Mr. Whitney, the Premier of the Province, and seconded by Mr. Graham, the leader of the Opposition:

"Whereas, it is expected that a second international conference will soon assemble at The Hague, and it is announced that forty-six powers will meet to discuss questions of mutual interest, instead of twenty-six, as at the first Hague Conference; and,

"Whereas, it is a great and noteworthy fact that this will be the first occasion on which the civilized nations of the world have all met together in a time of peace of their own free will to legislate with reference to their mutual relations; and,

"Whereas, the British Government and House of Commons have taken a deep interest in making the program of the coming Conference practical and useful in promoting the welfare of humanity;

"Resolved, that the Legislature of Ontario heartily approves of and urges three main measures which will greatly conduce to the peace and welfare of the world:

"A plan by which the Hague Conference may become a permanent and recognized congress of the nations.

"A general treaty of obligatory arbitration for the acceptance of all the nations.

"A plan for the reasonable reduction of armaments by concurrent international action."

The Premier, in moving the adoption of the resolution, said that he did it because he believed that the people of the Province and the members of the Legislature were "in hearty accord with it." Mr. Graham, the leader of the Opposition, in seconding the resolution, predicted that in the future the greatest monuments erected would be those to the memory of the heroes of peace.